

"Merdel"

by steve d. cohen

## McGill students fill the bucket

organized blitz fund raising days on Tuesday and Wednesday, sponsored a Pub on Friday night (where 57 cases on beer were consumed), and finished with the discotheque on Saturday.

The campaign raised over \$1,300. Co-chairman Mario Di Paolo thanked McGill students for making this year a success.

Unlike most charitable organizations, Drop in the Bucket operates on a very tight budget. Only a small percentage of its donations are used for administrative costs. Most posters were donated. The Arts and Science Undergraduate Society has contributed \$100 for supplies, and Di Paolo expects council to contribute \$200 for advertising.

On the national level, two people are paid. Jim Fong, public relations officer and Linda Mochler, secretary. Fong and Mochler, both McGill students, spent the summer hitch-hiking from campus to campus, recruiting local students to organize fund-raising drives on their campuses. For this they received the \$500 each.

All money collected by Drop in the Bucket is given to the Canadian Save the Children Fund. Last year over \$5,500 was raised, on only five campuses. This year, with over 20 campuses participating, Fong expects over \$12,000.

The Canadian Save the Children Fund supports charitable organizations in over 20 countries, including Canada. Examples include an orphanage in Nigeria, and health care centres in Zaire. Money also is used for education, vocational training, day care centres, and disaster relief.

Drop in the Bucket capped a very successful fund raising week with a rousing discotheque at DKE House Saturday night.

DITB is a nationwide front group for the Canadian Save the Children Fund, and has chapters on 20 campuses across Canada. Each chapter decides when to have its campaign week and what activities to sponsor.

McGill Drop in the Bucket showed *Easy Rider* on Tuesday,

by John Robertson  
and Joan Mandell

## Apartheid attacked

Speaking yesterday on the South African police state, Canon G. A. French-Beytagh, the former Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, outlined his programme of struggle against the apartheid system.

French-Beytagh has a history of involvement in anti-apartheid activities, and his 1971 conviction under the Terrorist Act stirred worldwide protest. This conviction was later overturned, and he was advised by his lawyers to leave the country.

During the interrogation periods in 1971, he saw how the real power in South Africa lies with the Bureau of State Security, of which the security police are the enforcing arm. He pointed out that "while in many Western countries money

is synonymous with political influence, it cannot be equated with real power in South Africa."

The apartheid policies of South Africa trace their roots back to the first large number of whites to emigrate there. These were chiefly Europeans of Dutch and French descent who left their countries to escape religious persecution. The blacks who arrived from neighbouring areas were viewed by these colonists as "being there by God's grace to serve the white man." This attitude, based on religious beliefs, still permeates Afrikaner society today.

Secret Afrikaner societies, which are in existence in South Africa, are "dedicated not only to keeping blacks apart, but separat-

ing the English from the Afrikaner as well." French-Beytagh was himself the target of secret societies' attacks, ranging from threats on his life to actual physical violence. His car was destroyed by three bombs in his garage, an incident the police attributed to "spontaneous combustion."

The perpetuation of the apartheid system depends on both internal and external factors. The internal basis is ingrained in the political structure of the Republic of South Africa. Blacks have no right to vote except in electing a few white men to "represent" them. Educationally, they are denied training except for "skilled work in their own areas." The Afri-

continued on page 4



daily photo by Jean-michel Joffe

CANON G. A. FFRENCH-BEYTAGH, former Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, speaking on apartheid in South Africa and the means he believes can defeat it.

mcgill  
daily

VOL. 62, NO. 30 TUESDAY, OCT. 31, 1972 THREE CENTS



# LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP

THERE'S A NEW GROUP ON CAMPUS. "THE SOCIETY FOR THE REPRESSION OF HOMO-SEXUALITY."

THE DAY AFTER THE ELECTIONS AND ALL YOU CAN THINK ABOUT IS SEX.

IT CERTAINLY IS REFRESHING IN THESE TIMES OF LIBERATION THAT A GROUP COMES OUT FOUR-SQUARE FOR REPRESSION.

THAT HOMOSEXUALITY SHOULD NOT BE CON- DONED BUT "RECOG- NIZED FOR WHAT IT IS — A REFUG- NANT MENTAL ILLNESS." INSTEAD OF TRYING TO GET RID OF YOUR ANXIETIES YOU SHOULD WORRY ABOUT THEM.

WHAT DO THEY BELIEVE?

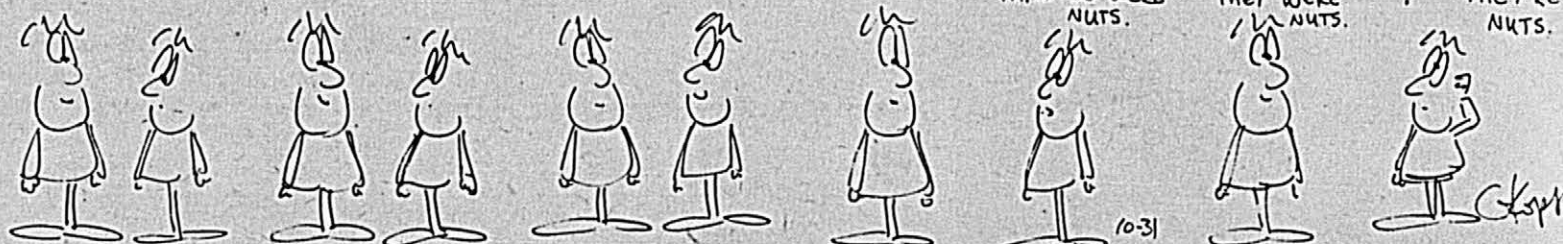
THAT'S WHAT THEY'RE FOR. EVEN IF THEY ARE GROUND- LESS.

THEY'RE NOT GROUNDLESS. WE HAVE ANXIETIES SIMPLY BECAUSE WE THINK THAT WHAT WE THINK IS WHAT EVERY- BODY ELSE THINKS AND IF THEY KNEW WHAT WE THINK THEY WOULD THINK WE WERE NUTS.

BUT IF WE SAY WHAT WE THINK THEN WE THINK THAT WHAT WE SAID ISN'T WHAT WE REALLY THINK BECAUSE WHAT WE REALLY THINK IS SO REPRESSED WE CAN'T EVEN SAY WHAT WE THINK IT IS AND WOULDN'T IF WE COULD BECAUSE THEN EVERYONE WOULD THINK WE WERE NUTS.

SO PEOPLE WHO REPRESS HOMOSEXUALS ARE ONLY SAYING WHAT THEY THINK EVERY- BODY WANTS TO THINK ABOUT THEM, THE PEOPLE WHO REPRESS HOMO- SEXUALS, BUT NOT WHAT THEY REALLY THINK BECAUSE IF THEY DID, THEY WOULD THINK EVERYONE WOULD THINK THEY WERE NUTS.

YOU KNOW WHAT? I STILL THINK THEY'RE NUTS.



## cars available

For Toronto, Western Canada  
Maritimes & Florida  
Call MONTREAL  
DRIVEAWAY SERVICE LTD.  
4018 St. Catherine St. W.  
Tel: 937-2816

## CLARIFICATION

The article written by Pauline Vaillancourt on "Debray and Vallières" published in last Thursday's *Daily* was translated from the original French.

## today

**Community Family Center:**  
Day care, pre-school registration for children. Room 202b, Old

McDonald Chemistry Bldg. Pick up forms 9 am-5 pm. Tel. 392-4309.

### Community McGill:

A Yugoslavian boy, 12, (speaks English too) has no relationship with his father and resents this. In grade 6 he is reading at grade 3 level and lacks concentration. Be a big brother to him. More info. Union 414, 392-8980, 11-4 pm.

### Poetry:

Workshop with Lazar Sarna and George Farkas. All welcome. 3460 Stanley Street, 7:15 pm.

### Legal Aid:

Union 412, 3-5 pm, 392-8952.

### Stamp Club:

Prepare your stamps for trading session.

### McGill Outing Club:

St. John's Ambulance course starts tonight, 8 pm, Union Rm. 327. There is still time to register. Cost is \$6 for 8 weeks, 1 night

a week. For more information see us in the office, Rm. 416, Union. **Amateur Radio, VE2UN:** Staff Meeting. Union 401, 1 pm.

### Free Telegram Service:

Via Amateur Radio. Blanks and instructions at Union Box Office, Union 401, or phone 392-8942.

### Lunchtime Concert:

Expedition, one of Quebec's top recording rock groups, will appear in the Union Ballroom from 1 to 2 pm. **ADMISSION FREE.** Presented by the Entertainment Committee. A crowd of thousands is expected; so come early. For more info. see: Entertainment Committee, Gerry Vasquez, Union Rm. 409, or phone 392-8981.

### Scuba:

Tues. 11-12 pm. Sorry about that, buddy!

continued on page 4

Media McGill presents a Hallowe'en special double feature:

## Frankenstein & Dracula

The originals with Boris Karloff, Lon Chaney and Bela Lugosi.

Tues. Oct. 31  
at 7:30 PM  
Leacock 132

ADMISSION 99c



Have you checked the Classified ads today? There may be a bargain there for you.



## THE GREAT DILEMMA

Persons interested in participating in a group with others having similar hassles.

Call 845-9171

## RESEARCH MATERIALS ALL TOPICS

Write or call for your up-to-date mail-order catalog of thousands of outstanding research papers. Enclose \$1.00 for postage and handling.

WE ALSO DO CUSTOM-MADE RESEARCH

CHAMPION RESEARCH, INC.  
636 BEACON STREET, SUITE 605  
BOSTON, MASS. 02116  
(617) 536-9700

We need a local agent

## CORONET studios inc.

now under new management

SPECIALISING IN 10 MINUTES  
passport and I.D. photos

Graduation photos are our specialty  
B&W and colour at special student & staff rates  
758 Sherbrooke St. West 844-7745  
Across from Roddick Gates

WE NEED **ALIENATED** STUDENTS

TO TELL US **WHAT IS WRONG** WITH

**THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY.**

Come and make your recommendations

to the people working on the

new constitution.

Date: Tonite  
Place: Union Ballroom  
Time: 7:30 PM

## EXPEDITION

Recording Artists on CEGEP Label

present a

## FREE CONCERT

UNION BALLROOM

Oct. 31, 1 PM

A.P.A.

Entertainment Committee



# Prisons of South Vietnam



by John Champlin

(LNS)—Tran Van Minh was eating dinner at home when he was arrested by helmeted Saigon police. Ngo Van Anh was snatched off the street in broad daylight and hurried away in a military van to an unknown destination.

Like hundreds of other arrests which take place regularly throughout South Vietnam, no reason was given. They simply disappeared from sight, leaving a bewildered family, friends, and fellow workers.

When a person is arrested by the Thieu regime, he or she enters a new world, almost devoid of communications with the outside. Each becomes just another one of the thousands who are shunted from prison to prison, torture chamber to torture chamber in an underground railway of detention.

In the South today, there are estimated to be more jails than schools, churches and pagodas combined. And even the most conservative observers put the number of political prisoners well over 100,000.

Many Vietnamese refer to the largest of these prisons as "Ho Chi Minh Universities", and to the whole prison complex as their "education system". The route through this system has long been a guarded secret of the Thieu regime; however, through numerous interviews with ex-prisoners, prison guards and other knowledgeable Vietnamese, it has been

*(Editor's note: John Champlin first went to Vietnam in 1968 as a U.S. Air Force Medical Officer. In 1970, he returned to Vietnam as a doctor with Civilian Children's Medical Relief International. In that capacity he travelled throughout South Vietnam for almost two years.)*

possible to reconstruct it.

In the Saigon area, most political suspects are first taken to a local police station and then to the General Directorate of National Police on Vo Tanh Street, where they are usually kept for a three month period of "interrogation".

According to Nguyen Tu Do, 34, who has gone the route himself, "If suitable information isn't immediately forthcoming, the detainee (yet to be tried or even formally charged) is offered a choice between an 'airplane ride' or a 'boat-ride'". In an airplane ride, the prisoner is hung upside down from a ceiling hook and batted back and forth between two hard-punching policemen. On a boat-ride, soapy contaminated water is poured into his mouth and nose simultaneously. The complete list of tortures is too long to include here.

When not being questioned, the prisoners are often kept in a sitting position on the floor with their legs in irons, their hands tied, and a bar wired between their teeth to prevent them from committing suicide by biting off their tongues. Salt and rice is the standard diet.

Throughout this trying period, ex-prisoners state, the only relief comes from anti-war and anti-government songs, stories, and jokes which they can hear in their isolation cells. When an inmate is forced to crawl back to his or her cell after a grilling session, the low murmur of song arising from other cells is a significant psychological boost.

The transfer to a permanent prison can be a harrowing experience. Sometimes bags are tied over the prisoners' heads and their hands are trussed behind their backs. If during the trip to their new jail, some should get sick, they run the risk of choking on their own vomit.

"Real organization," says Nguyen Hoc Binh, 17, "began only after we were transferred to the permanent prisons—Chi Hoa, Thu Duc, Tan Hiep, the infamous Con Son "Devil's Island" prison, the huge Phu Quoc POW island, or any of the dozens of smaller camps."

Each of these prisons now contains a potential force of such size and political conviction that the Thieu government would never

dare to release them all at one time. "I've seen completely apolitical young men pick their pain-wracked bodies off the floor and swear that they will join the 'other side' when they get out," says Nguyen Long, an elderly and respected Saigon lawyer.

On arrival at the Chi Hoa Prison on Le Van Duyet Street in Saigon, the prisoners are divided into two main groups: those who agree to obey all prison rules, and those who do not. The three regulations that most find objectionable are the orders to shout, "Down with Ho Chi Minh," to salute the national flag of the Thieu government (or the "flag of corruption" as some prisoners call it), and to salute the same guards who beat and insult them.

Most resisters are confined to separate cell blocks where they immediately fit into a schedule established by the inmates who preceded them. In the early morning, all 80 to 90 prisoners in each cell arrange themselves into two exercise groups—one for the aged and lame, and one for the others.

Later, classes begin. The vari-

ety of those arrested by Thieu's police ensures a good education. Monday morning, for instance, might find a medical class taught by a prisoner knowledgeable in that field (usually a doctor or a medical student). On Tuesday, a peasant or fisherman teaches agronomy or piscatology. Wednesday, a professor, or perhaps a self-taught poet, deal with Vietnamese literature. Science, history and geography come on the following days. On Saturday mornings time is devoted to a formal discussion of politics and current events.

Language is taken up in the afternoons—usually French, Chinese or English, as well as elementary reading, writing and mathematics for those who never had an opportunity to go to school.

Americans play an essential role in South Vietnam's prisons. They often act as the good guy in prison interrogations, offering prisoners a cigarette and the alternative of "talk to us or we'll send you back to your own police." Some of the actual torture, as in the case of Huynh Tan Mam, an imprisoned Vietnamese medical student and former head of the Saigon Student Union, has taken place in the US/RVN (Republic of Vietnam) Combined Special Intelligence Office in Saigon.

Through the Agency for International Development and the Department of Defense, the United States finances almost the entire prison system. Americans build the prisons, provide equipment for the police, supply actual U.S. prison advisors, and give special training to prison staffs. Over \$600,000 has been budgeted by the U.S. in 1972 alone for the police/prison system of South Vietnam.